

PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II
Form N-CSRS
March 31, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM N-CSR
CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT
INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number: 811-21601

PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II

(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019

(Address of principal executive offices)

William G. Galipeau

Treasurer, Principal Financial & Accounting Officer

650 Newport Center Drive

Newport Beach, CA 92660

(Name and address of agent for service)

Copies to:

David C. Sullivan

Ropes & Gray LLP

Prudential Tower

800 Boylston Street

Boston, MA 02199

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (844) 337-4626

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Date of fiscal year end: July 31

Date of reporting period: January 31, 2015

Form N-CSR is to be used by management investment companies to file reports with the Commission not later than 10 days after the transmission to stockholders of any report that is required to be transmitted to stockholders under Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.30e-1). The Commission may use the information provided on Form N-CSR in its regulatory, disclosure review, inspection, and policymaking roles.

A registrant is required to disclose the information specified by Form N-CSR, and the Commission will make this information public. A registrant is not required to respond to the collection of information contained in Form N-CSR unless the Form displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. Please direct comments concerning the accuracy of the information collection burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. The OMB has reviewed this collection of information under the clearance requirements of 44 U.S.C. § 3507.

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Item 1. Reports to Shareholders.

The following is a copy of the report transmitted to shareholders pursuant to Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act) (17 CFR 270.30e-1).

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Your Global Investment Authority

PIMCO Closed-End Funds

Semiannual Report

January 31, 2015

PIMCO Income Strategy Fund

PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II

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Letter from the Chairman of the Board & President

Dear Shareholder:

As previously announced on September 26, 2014, prior to the close of the reporting period, William Bill Gross, PIMCO's former chief investment officer (CIO) and co-founder, resigned from the firm. PIMCO's managing directors then elected Daniel Ivascyn to serve as group chief investment officer (Group CIO). In addition, PIMCO appointed Andrew Balls, CIO Global Fixed Income; Mark Kiesel, CIO Global Credit; Virginie Maisonneuve, CIO Global Equities; Scott Mather, CIO U.S. Core Strategies; and Mihir Worah, CIO Real Return and Asset Allocation. On November 3, 2014, PIMCO announced that Marc Seidner returned to the firm effective November 12, 2014 in a new role as CIO Non-traditional Strategies and the head of Portfolio Management in its New York office. Under this leadership structure, Andrew and Mihir have additional managerial responsibilities for PIMCO's Portfolio Management group and trade floor activities globally. Andrew oversees portfolio management and trade floor activities in Europe and Asia-Pacific, while Mihir oversees portfolio management and trade floor activities in the U.S.

Douglas Hodge, PIMCO's chief executive officer, and Jay Jacobs, PIMCO's president, continue to serve as the firm's senior executive leadership team, spearheading PIMCO's business strategy, client service and the firm's operations.

These appointments are a further evolution of the structure that PIMCO established earlier in 2014, reflecting PIMCO's belief that the best approach for its clients and the firm is an investment leadership team of seasoned, highly-skilled investors overseeing all areas of PIMCO's investment activities.

During his 43 years of service at PIMCO, Mr. Gross made great contributions to building the firm and delivering value to PIMCO's clients. Over this period, PIMCO developed into a global asset manager, expanding beyond core fixed income, and now employs over 2,400 professionals across 13 offices, including more than 250 portfolio managers. Mr. Gross was also responsible for starting PIMCO's robust investment process, with a focus on long-term macroeconomic views and bottom-up security selection—a process that is well institutionalized and will continue into PIMCO's future.

For the six-month reporting period ended January 31, 2015

The U.S. economy expanded at a solid pace during the reporting period. Looking back, gross domestic product (GDP), the value of goods and services produced in the country, the broadest measure of economic activity and the principal indicator of economic performance, expanded at a 4.6% annual pace during the second quarter of 2014. The economy then gathered further momentum, with GDP expanding at a 5.0% annual pace during the third quarter—its strongest growth rate since the third quarter of 2003. According to the Commerce Department's second estimate released on

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February 27, 2015, GDP expanded at an annual pace of 2.2% during the fourth quarter of 2014.

The Federal Reserve (the Fed) began tapering its monthly asset purchase program in January 2014. At each of its next seven meetings, the Fed announced that it would further taper its asset purchases. Following its meeting in October 2014, the Fed announced that it had concluded its asset purchases. However, the Fed again indicated that it would not raise interest rates in the near future. Finally, at its meeting in January 2015, the Fed stated, "Based on its current assessment, the Committee judges that it can be patient in beginning to normalize the stance of monetary policy. However, if incoming information indicates faster progress toward the Committee's employment and inflation objectives than the Committee now expects, then increases in the target range for the federal funds rate are likely to occur sooner than currently anticipated. Conversely, if progress proves slower than expected, then increases in the target range are likely to occur later than currently anticipated."

Outlook

PIMCO expects global growth to accelerate in 2015, from approximately 2.50% (year over year) in 2014 to 2.75% in 2015. The majority of this improvement, in PIMCO's view, will come from supply-driven declines in oil prices serving as a fundamental positive for a majority of global economies, as well as consumer spending. Furthermore, PIMCO expects declining oil prices to have a clear impact on global inflation readings. In most developed economies, PIMCO believes headline inflation will likely go into negative readings in the early part of 2015, only to bounce back toward positive core inflation readings as we head into late 2015 and early 2016. Against this backdrop, the firm's baseline expectation remains for the Fed to raise interest rates sometime between June and September of 2015. This view is widely embedded in market prices and expectations of economic divergence between the U.S. and other major developed market economies in 2015.

In the following pages of this PIMCO Closed-End Funds Semiannual Report, please find specific details regarding investment performance and a discussion of factors that most affected the Funds' performance over the six-month reporting period ended January 31, 2015.

Thank you for investing with us. We value your trust and will continue to work diligently to meet your investment needs. If you have questions regarding any of your PIMCO Closed-End Funds investments, please contact your financial advisor or call the Funds' shareholder servicing agent at (844) 33-PIMCO or (844) 337-4626. We also invite you to visit our website at pimco.com/investments to learn more about our views and global thought leadership.

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Letter from the Chairman of the Board & President (Cont.)

We remain dedicated to serving your investment needs.

Sincerely,

Hans W. Kertess
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Peter G. Strelow
President/Principal Executive Officer

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Important Information About the Funds

We believe that bond funds have an important role to play in a well-diversified investment portfolio. It is important to note, however, that in an environment where interest rates trend upward, rising rates would negatively impact the performance of most bond funds, and fixed-income securities held by a Fund are likely to decrease in value. A number of factors can cause interest rates to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Accordingly, changes in interest rates can be sudden, and there is no guarantee that Fund Management will anticipate such movement.

As of the date of this report, interest rates in the U.S. are at or near historically low levels. As such, bond funds may currently face an increased exposure to the risks associated with rising interest rates. This is especially true since the Federal Reserve Board has concluded its quantitative easing program. Further, while the U.S. bond market has steadily grown over the past three decades, dealer inventories of corporate bonds have remained relatively stagnant. As a result, there has been a significant reduction in the ability of dealers to make markets in corporate bonds. All of the factors mentioned above, individually or collectively, could lead to increased volatility and/or lower liquidity in the fixed income markets, which could result in increased losses to a Fund. Bond funds and individual bonds with a longer duration (a measure of the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates) tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities or funds with shorter durations. In addition, in the current low interest rate environment, the market price of the Funds' common shares may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or the perception that there will be a change in interest rates.

The use of derivatives may subject the Funds to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The Funds may use derivative instruments for hedging purposes or as part of an investment strategy. Use of these instruments may involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, call risk, credit risk, management risk and the risk that a Fund could not close out a position when it would be most advantageous to do so. Certain derivative transactions may have a leveraging effect on a Fund. For example, a small investment in a derivative instrument may have a significant impact on a Fund's exposure to interest rates, currency exchange rates or other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivative instrument may cause an immediate and substantial loss or gain, which translates into heightened volatility in a Fund's net asset value. A Fund may engage in such transactions regardless of whether the Fund owns the asset, instrument or components of the index underlying a derivative instrument. A Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in these types of instruments. If it does, a Fund's investment exposure could far exceed the value of its portfolio securities and its investment performance could be primarily dependent upon securities it does not directly own.

For purposes of applying a Fund's investment policies and restrictions, swap agreements are generally valued by the Fund at market value. In the case of a credit default swap, however, in applying certain of a Fund's investment policies and restrictions the Fund will value the credit default swap at its notional value or its full exposure value (i.e., the sum of the notional amount for the contract plus the market value), but may value the credit default swap at market value for purposes of applying certain of the Fund's other investment policies and restrictions. For example, a Fund may value credit default swaps at full exposure value for purposes of the Fund's credit quality guidelines (if any) because such value reflects the Fund's actual economic exposure during the term of the credit default swap agreement. In this context, both the notional amount and the market value may be positive or negative depending on whether a Fund is selling or buying protection through the credit

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Important Information About the Funds (Cont.)

default swap. The manner in which certain securities or other instruments are valued by a Fund for purposes of applying investment policies and restrictions may differ from the manner in which those investments are valued by other types of investors.

A Fund's use of leverage creates the opportunity for increased income for the Fund's common shareholders, but also creates special risks. Leverage is a speculative technique that may expose a Fund to greater risk and increased costs. If shorter-term interest rates rise relative to the rate of return on a Fund's portfolio, the interest and other costs to the Fund of leverage could exceed the rate of return on the debt obligations and other investments held by the Fund, thereby reducing return to the Fund's common shareholders. In addition, fees and expenses of any form of leverage used by a Fund will be borne entirely by its common shareholders (and not by preferred shareholders, if any) and will reduce the investment return of the Fund's common shares. There can be no assurance that a Fund's use of leverage will result in a higher yield on its common shares, and it may result in losses. Leverage creates several major types of risks for a Fund's common shareholders, including: (1) the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of the Fund's common shares, and of the investment return to the Fund's common shareholders, than a comparable portfolio without leverage; (2) the possibility either that the Fund's common share dividends will fall if the interest and other costs of leverage rise, or that dividends paid on the Fund's common shares will fluctuate because such costs vary over time; and (3) the effects of leverage in a declining market or a rising interest rate environment, as leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the net asset value of the Fund's common shares than if the Fund were not leveraged and may result in a greater decline in the market value of the Fund's common shares.

A Fund's investments in and exposure to foreign securities involve special risks. For example, the value of these investments may decline in response to unfavorable political and legal developments, unreliable or untimely information or economic and financial instability. Foreign securities may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. issuers. The securities markets of certain foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Issuers of foreign securities are usually not subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Reporting, accounting, auditing and custody standards of foreign countries differ, in some cases significantly, from U.S. standards. Also, nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, currency blockage, political changes or diplomatic developments could adversely affect a Fund's investments in foreign securities. In the event of nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, a Fund could lose its entire investment in foreign securities. Risks associated with investing in foreign securities may be increased when a Fund invests in emerging markets. For example, if a Fund invests in emerging market debt, it may face increased exposure to interest rate, liquidity, volatility, and redemption risk due to the specific economic, political, geographical, or legal background of the emerging market.

Investments in loans are generally subject to risks similar to those of investments in other types of debt obligations, including, among others, credit risk, interest rate risk, variable and floating rate securities risk, and, as applicable, risks associated with mortgage-related securities. In addition, in many cases loans are subject to the risks associated with below-investment grade securities. In the case of a loan participation or assignment, a Fund generally has no right to enforce compliance with the terms of the loan agreement with the borrower. As a result, a Fund may be subject to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the loan agreement. In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling a loan participation, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not

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benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower. The Funds may be subject to heightened or additional risks and potential liabilities and costs by investing in mezzanine and other subordinated loans or acting as an originator of loans, including those arising under bankruptcy, fraudulent conveyance, equitable subordination, lender liability, environmental and other laws and regulations, and risks and costs associated with debt servicing and taking foreclosure actions associated with the loans. To the extent that a Fund originates a loan, it may be responsible for all or a substantial portion of the expenses associated with initiating the loan, irrespective of whether the loan transaction is ultimately consummated or closed. This may include significant legal and due diligence expenses, which will be indirectly borne by a Fund and its shareholders.

Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to

changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if a Fund holds mortgage-related securities, it may experience additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. Mortgage-backed securities can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause an investing Fund to lose value. Mortgage-backed securities, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Funds because the Funds may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. The Funds' investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

High-yield bonds (commonly referred to as junk bonds) typically have a lower credit rating than other bonds. Lower-rated bonds generally involve a greater risk to principal than higher-rated bonds. Further, markets for lower-rated bonds are typically less liquid than for higher-rated bonds, and public information is usually less abundant in such markets. Thus, high yield investments increase the chance that a Fund will lose money on its investment. The Funds may hold defaulted securities that may involve special considerations including bankruptcy proceedings, other regulatory and legal restrictions affecting the Funds' ability to trade, and the availability of prices from independent pricing services or dealer quotations. Defaulted securities are often illiquid and may not be actively traded. Sale of securities in bankrupt companies at an acceptable price may be difficult and differences compared to the value of the securities used by the Funds could be material.

The Funds may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to Russia. Investments in Russia are subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks, as well as the risk of economic sanctions imposed by the United States and/or other countries. Such sanctions which may impact companies in many sectors, including energy, financial services and defense, among others may negatively impact a Fund's performance and/or ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, certain transactions may be prohibited and/or existing investments may become illiquid (e.g., in the event that transacting in certain existing investments is prohibited).

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Important Information About the Funds (Cont.)

The common shares of the Funds trade on the New York Stock Exchange. As with any stock, the price of a Fund's common shares will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. If you sell your common shares of a Fund, the price received may be more or less than your original investment. Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. The common shares of a Fund may trade at a price that is less than the initial offering price and/or the net asset value of such shares.

The Funds may be subject to various risks in addition to those described above. Some of these risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: asset allocation risk, credit risk, stressed securities risk, distressed and defaulted securities risk, corporate bond risk, market risk, issuer risk, liquidity risk, equity securities and related market risk, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities risk, extension risk, prepayment risk, privately issued mortgage-related securities risk, mortgage market/subprime risk, foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk, emerging markets risk, currency risk, redenomination risk, non-diversification risk, management risk, municipal bond risk, inflation-indexed security risk, senior debt risk, loans, participations and assignments risk, reinvestment risk, real estate risk, U.S. Government securities risk, foreign (non-U.S.) government securities risk, valuation risk, segregation and cover risk, focused investment risk, credit default swaps risk, event-linked securities risk, counterparty risk, preferred securities risk, confidential information access risk, other investment companies risk, private placements risk, inflation/deflation risk, regulatory risk, tax risk, recent economic conditions risk, market disruptions and geopolitical risk, potential conflicts of interest involving allocation of investment opportunities, repurchase agreements risk, securities lending risk, zero-coupon bond and payment-in-kind securities risk, portfolio turnover risk, smaller company risk, short sale risk and convertible securities risk. A description of certain of these risks is available in the Notes to Financial Statements of this Report.

The geographical classification of foreign securities in this report are classified by the country of incorporation of a holding. In certain instances, a security's country of incorporation may be different from its country of economic exposure.

On each individual Fund Summary page in this Shareholder Report the Common Share Average Annual Total Return table and Common Share Cumulative Returns (if applicable) measure performance assuming that all dividend and capital gain distributions were reinvested. Total return is calculated by determining the percentage change in NAV or market price (as applicable) in the specified period. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions. Total return for a period of more than one year represents the average annual total return. Performance at market price will differ from results at NAV. Although market price returns tend to reflect investment results over time, during shorter periods returns at market price can also be influenced by factors such as changing views about a Fund, market conditions, supply and demand for the Fund's shares, or changes in the Fund's dividends. Performance shown is net of fees and expenses.

The following table discloses the commencement of operations of each Fund:

Fund Name	Commencement of Operations
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	08/29/03
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	10/29/04

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An investment in a Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money on investments in the Funds.

PIMCO has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures (Proxy Policy) as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The Proxy Policy has been adopted by the Funds as the policies and procedures that PIMCO will use when voting proxies on behalf of the Funds. A description of the policies and procedures that PIMCO uses to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of each Fund, and information about how each Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30, are available without charge, upon request, by calling the Funds at (844) 33-PIMCO (844-337-4626), on the Funds website at www.pimco.com/investments, and on the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Each Fund files a complete schedule of its portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of its fiscal year on Form N-Q. A copy of each Fund's Form N-Q is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> and may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C., and is available without charge, upon request by calling the Funds at (844) 33-PIMCO (844-337-4626) and on the Funds website at www.pimco.com/investments. Updated portfolio holdings information about a Fund will be available at www.pimco.com/investments approximately 15 calendar days after such Fund's most recent fiscal quarter end, and will remain accessible until such Fund files a Form N-Q or a shareholder report for the period which includes the date of the information. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330.

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PIMCO Income Strategy Fund

Symbol on NYSE - **PFL**

Allocation Breakdown

Corporate Bonds & Notes	43.4%
Mortgage-Backed Securities	16.9%
U.S. Government Agencies	12.0%
Short-Term Instruments	9.5%
Asset-Backed Securities	7.2%
Municipal Bonds & Notes	5.7%
Other	5.3%

% of Investments, at value as of 01/31/15
Fund Information (as of January 31, 2015)⁽¹⁾

Market Price	\$11.75
NAV	\$11.28
Premium/Discount	4.17%
Market Price Distribution Yield ⁽²⁾	9.19%
NAV Distribution Yield ⁽²⁾	9.57%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	27.18%

Average Annual Total Return for the period ended January 31, 2015

	6 Month*	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Commencement of Operations (08/29/2003)
Market Price	4.95%	12.89%	10.26%	5.49%	6.05%
NAV	-1.70% ⁽⁴⁾	5.50%	12.80%	6.16%	6.24%

All Fund returns are net of fees and expenses.

*Cumulative return

- (1) Performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than performance shown. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate. Total return, market price, NAV, market price distribution yield, and NAV distribution yield will fluctuate with changes in market conditions. For performance current to the most recent month-end, visit www.pimco.com or call (844) 33-PIMCO.
- (2) Distribution yields are not performance and are calculated by annualizing the most recent distribution rate per share and dividing by the NAV or Market Price, as applicable, as of the reported date. Distributions may be comprised of ordinary income, net capital gains, and/or a return of capital (ROC) of your investment in the Fund. Because the distribution rate may include a ROC, it should not be confused with yield or income. If the Fund estimates that a portion of its distribution may be comprised of amounts from sources other than net investment income, the Fund will notify shareholders of the estimated composition of such distribution through a Section 19 Notice. Please refer to the most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable, for additional information regarding the composition of distributions. Please visit www.pimco.com for most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable. Final determination of a distribution's tax character will be made on Form 1099 DIV sent to shareholders each January.
- (3) Represents regulatory leverage outstanding, as a percentage of total managed assets. Regulatory leverage may include preferred shares, tender option bond transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, and other borrowings (collectively Leverage). Total managed assets refer to total assets (including assets attributable to Leverage that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing Leverage).
- (4) Included in the total investment return at net asset value is the impact of the repurchase by the Fund of a portion of its Auction-Rate Preferred Shares (ARPS) which were tendered at 90% of the ARPS per share liquidation preference. Had this transaction not occurred, the total return at net asset value would have been lower by 0.92%. See Note 12 in the Notes to Financial Statements.

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Portfolio Insights

- » PIMCO Income Strategy Fund's primary investment objective is to seek high current income, consistent with the preservation of capital.

- » The fixed income market was volatile at times during the reporting period, as investor sentiment was impacted by conflicting economic data from the U.S. vs. the rest of the world, changing expectations regarding future monetary policies and a number of geopolitical issues. All told, longer-term U.S. Treasury yields declined during the six-month period, with the yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury bond falling from 2.58% to 1.68%.

- » Exposure to select U.S. dollar-denominated Russian quasi-sovereign and corporate bonds detracted from returns, as Russian debt experienced an indiscriminate selloff due in part to geopolitical tensions with Ukraine, European Union/U.S. sanctions and falling oil prices.

- » Exposure to investment grade-rated energy credits detracted from returns as the sector was negatively impacted by a steep selloff in oil prices.

- » Exposure to high yield corporate bonds also detracted from performance, as the sector sold off during the reporting period, although high coupon income helped offset some of this impact.

- » The Fund's overall exposure to U.S. interest rate risk contributed to performance as rates declined during the reporting period; however, strategies that generally benefit when long-maturity interest rates rise offset some of these gains.

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PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II

Symbol on NYSE - PFN

Allocation Breakdown

Corporate Bonds & Notes	40.1%
Mortgage-Backed Securities	23.6%
Short-Term Instruments	8.8%
U.S. Government Agencies	8.3%
Municipal Bonds & Notes	7.7%
Asset-Backed Securities	5.5%
Other	6.0%

% of Investments, at value as of 01/31/15

Fund Information (as of January 31, 2015)⁽¹⁾

Market Price	\$10.27
NAV	\$10.11
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	1.58%
Market Price Distribution Yield ⁽²⁾	9.35%
NAV Distribution Yield ⁽²⁾	9.50%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	23.33%

Average Annual Total Return for the period ended January 31, 2015

	6 Month*	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Commencement of Operations (10/29/2004)
Market Price	3.94%	11.68%	11.56%	4.77%	4.54%
NAV	-1.37% ⁽⁴⁾	6.75%	13.02%	4.95%	4.89%

All Fund returns are net of fees and expenses.

*Cumulative return

- (1) Performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than performance shown. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate. Total return, market price, NAV, market price distribution yield, and NAV distribution yield will fluctuate with changes in market conditions. For performance current to the most recent month-end, visit www.pimco.com or call (844) 33-PIMCO.
- (2) Distribution yields are not performance and are calculated by annualizing the most recent distribution rate per share and dividing by the NAV or Market Price, as applicable, as of the reported date. Distributions may be comprised of ordinary income, net capital gains, and/or a return of capital (ROC) of your investment in the Fund. Because the distribution rate may include a ROC, it should not be confused with yield or income. If the Fund estimates that a portion of its distribution may be comprised of amounts from sources other than net investment income, the Fund will notify shareholders of the estimated composition of such distribution through a Section 19 Notice. Please refer to the most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable, for additional information regarding the composition of distributions. Please visit www.pimco.com for most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable. Final determination of a distribution's tax character will be made on Form 1099 DIV sent to shareholders each January.
- (3) Represents regulatory leverage outstanding, as a percentage of total managed assets. Regulatory leverage may include preferred shares, tender option bond transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, and other borrowings (collectively "Leverage"). Total managed assets refer to total assets (including assets attributable to Leverage that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing Leverage).
- (4) Included in the total investment return at net asset value is the impact of the repurchase by the Fund of a portion of its Auction-Rate Preferred Shares ("ARPS") which were tendered at 90% of the ARPS per share liquidation preference. Had this transaction not occurred, the total return at net asset value would have been lower by 1.09%. See Note 12 in the Notes to Financial Statements.

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Portfolio Insights

- » PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II's primary investment objective is to seek high current income, consistent with the preservation of capital.

- » The fixed income market was volatile at times during the reporting period, as investor sentiment was impacted by conflicting economic data from the U.S. vs. the rest of the world, changing expectations regarding future monetary policies and a number of geopolitical issues. All told, longer-term U.S. Treasury yields declined during the six-month period, with the yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury bond falling from 2.58% to 1.68%.

- » Exposure to select U.S. dollar-denominated Russian quasi-sovereign and corporate bonds detracted from returns, as Russian debt experienced an indiscriminate selloff due in part to geopolitical tensions with Ukraine, European Union/U.S. sanctions and falling oil prices.

- » Exposure to investment grade-rated energy credits detracted from returns as the sector was negatively impacted by a steep selloff in oil prices.

- » Allocations to collateralized mortgage obligations and non-agency MBS were negative for performance.

- » Exposure to high yield corporate bonds also detracted from performance, as the sector sold off during the reporting period, although high coupon income helped offset some of this impact.

- » The Fund's overall exposure to U.S. interest rate risk contributed to performance as rates declined during the reporting period; however, strategies that generally benefit when long-maturity interest rates rise offset some of these gains.

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Financial Highlights

Selected Per Common Share Data for the Year or Period Ended:	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period	Net Investment Income (a)	Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total Income (Loss) from Investment Operations	Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Applicable Distributions			Total Distributions
					Distributions on Preferred Shares from Investment Income	to Common Shareholders from Investment Operations	to Common Shareholders from Net Investment Income	
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund								
01/31/2015+	\$ 12.15	\$ 0.43	\$ (0.71)	\$ (0.28)	\$	\$	\$	\$